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Self Adhesive Insulation, with Extended, Prefolded or Elastic Fasing Tabs
Self Adhesive Net
Self Adhesive Air Vent
Self Adhesive Paper Hanging Suppport Strips

Invention Date, May 1, 2002

Abstract

Installing insulation as we know it hasn't progressed over the years.

Over the years, the different manufacturers have made the insulation with a better R value to increase energy saving - whether you live in the North and you need to save on heating bills or the South to save on cooling bills.

There are many uses for insulation. It can be used to keep the noise in one room and at the same time help keep the other room quiet. Then there is the insulation that you use for chalets or any cathedral ceiling. This is just to mention a few.

The insulation design hasn't really changed that much. The manufacturers have made the fiberglass a little more friendly, where the installer doesn't itch too much.

But what all manufacturers have failed to improve on is installing the insulation and getting a tighter fit when the worker goes to install the insulation. It is a constant battle.

The first thing when the worker goes to insulate the basement walls or ceiling, they are constantly trying to hold the insulation with one hand and trying to either staple a very thin edge to the joists, studs, rafters or trusses, which is extremely difficult to say the least, and if the spacing is too wide, it can't be done, leaving another air barrier break.

The only other way is to try to install the insulation with the spring wire bar. If the joists, studs, rafters or trusses are a little wider then the 16" o.c. or 24" o.c. spacing, they don't work.

Then if the spacing is too narrow, the spring bars often pop out at the worker, stabbing him in the face resulting in lose of sight or teeth, just to mention a few, body parts.

Even if the joists, studs, rafters or trusses are installed exactly correctly the wire spring bars are still a constant hazard.

Even after they are installed and one worker is walking on the floor, "as an example" and the other worker is still installing the wire spring bars, they come loose, with no warning at all. They can cause severe harm to the worker. These are facts.

References Cited:

US	6,231,962-B1	James L. Brice
US	6,001,417	James L. Bries
US	5,516,581	Karl W. Kreckel
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US	5,401,547	Elmer Blackwell
US	4,333,292	Dwight Musgrave
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US	4,069,636	James E. Kessler
US	4,023,323	Jean Marie Fortin
US	3,231, 949	Dean J. Bennett
US	2,278,732	J.R. Parsons
US	2,239,394	H.W. Mackechnie

Fig 3-A. I claim showing the batt or rolled insulation with the tabs flat down.

Fig 3-B. I claim showing the batt or rolled insulation with the protective tape still on, ready to be removed so that insulation can be installed.

Fig 3-C. I claim showing the insulation face.

Fig 4-A. I claim showing the batt or rolled insulation face, showing pre-measured vertical and horizontal emerging lines so there is no need for a measuring tape..

Fig 4-B. I claim showing the batt or rolled insulation face with the four extra wide tabs open ready to be used.

Fig 5-A. I claim showing ceiling joist with the face insulation down, and the self-adhesive insulation holding tabs in place for a very secure and tight fit.

Fig 5-B. I claim showing an air space between the insulation and the bottom of the floor.

Fig 5-C. I claim because of using the self-adhesive tabs, there is less chance for the insulation to get no air or little air flow, simple because you are putting the self-adhesive on the bottom of the joint or truss.

Fig 6-A. I claim showing the self-adhesive netting, still with the protective seal on.

Fig 7-A. I claim showing the self-adhesive netting holding the unfaced insulation in place at all times between joists, studs, rafters or trusses.

Fig 8-A. I claim showing the self-adhesive netting, holding in place insulation with the face down, and the air flow space above.

Fig 9-A. I claim showing the self-adhesive net rolled up, ready to be used, and the protective seal tab over the adhesive glue tape.

Fig 10-A. I claim showing the self-adhesive net, that can be stretched out if needed, because of incorrect spacing between joists, studs, rafters or trusses.

Fig 11-A. I claim self-adhesive backing to the air vent baffle.

Fig 12-A. I claim self-adhesive folding paper, or other material hanger.

Fig 12-B. I claim the self-adhesive folding hangers are used when the face of the insulation is up, and the unfaced insulation is down, and the worker doesn't have the self-adhesive net.

Fig 12-C. I claim by using the self-adhesive tabs that's already on the face of the insulation and by using the self-adhesive pulling down, and prefolded hanging strips will be more than enough holding adhesive to hold the insulation in place.

Fig 12-D. I claim by folding the self-adhesive tab in the upright position, there will be a much required air space flow channel.

Fig. 13-A. I claim the fasing tabs are prefolded to extend, if needed.

Fig. 13-B. I claim the prefolded fasing tabs are able to extend, if the joist, studs, rafters or trusses are not evenly spaced.

Fig. 13-C. I claim if the space is not equal, the worker will be able to fill in the void space between the joists, studs, rafters or trusses. This will prevent emergency loss.

Fig. 14-A. I claim the elastic fasing tabs will be very helpful by stretching to odd spacing, and you are also able to fill in void space to prevent emergency loss.

Fig. 15-A. I claim the use of elastic bands or straps as another way to easily hold the insulation in place with adhesive holding strips on each end.